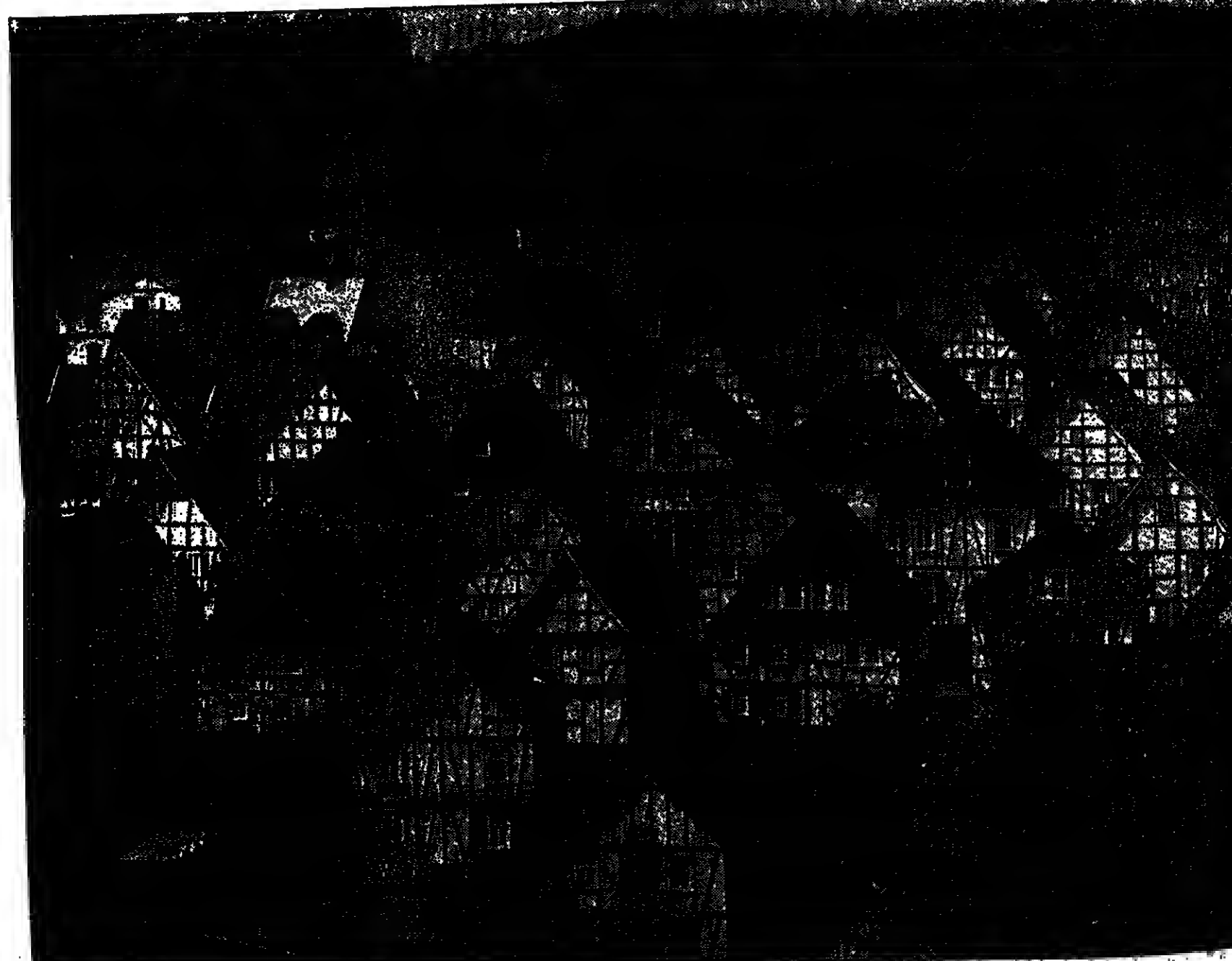


Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritzlar, with half-timbered buildings, scooves, fountains and lanes dating

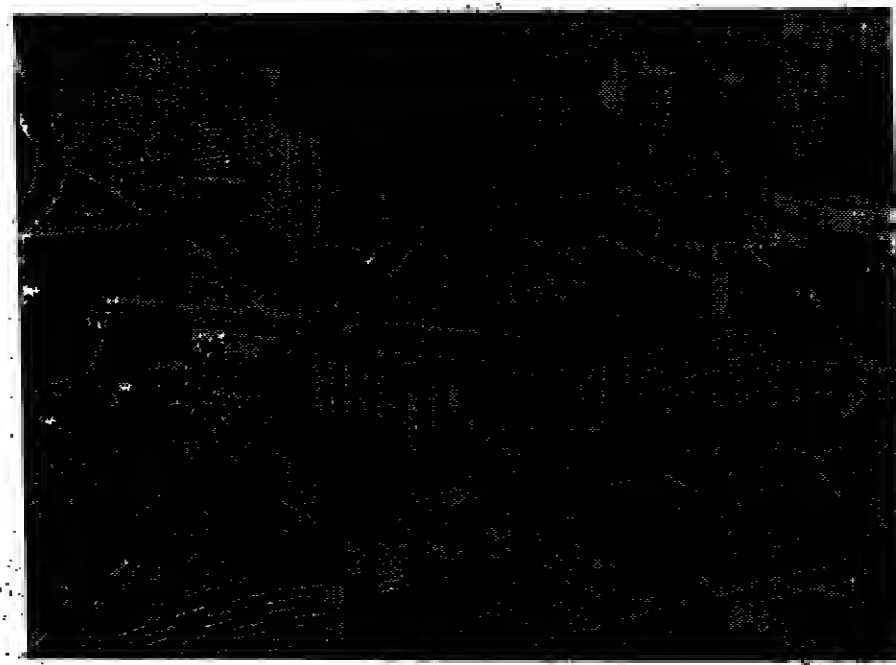
from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairy-tale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märktisches Viertel or Hense-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, even end amusing. Just think of all restaurants offering special end the many small taverns nearly every corner!



Freudenberg

Berlin



DZIF DEUTSCHER FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

The German Tribune

Bonn, 12 April 1981
Fourth Year - No. 984 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Moscow changes tack on arms policy

The Soviet Union is prepared to enter into talks about reducing medium-range nuclear weapons without laying down pre-conditions. This was the main point arising from the trip to Moscow by the Bonn Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who spoke with both Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Moscow diplomats are past masters in the arts of alternating the stick and the carrot. For some months now, the propaganda has been extremely harsh on Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who recently paid a one-day visit to Moscow.

Now the tune has changed completely. Genscher is being pampered with compliments. Clearly at times when Soviet relations with Washington and the West are cool, all the more importance is attached to Western European policy. In September last year, Pravda, the central organ of the Soviet Communist Party, accused Genscher of "gross slander and slanders on the USSR and its policy."

In February Pravda wrote that Genscher had sunk so low that he had broken the "elementary norms of international dealings."

Now Genscher was an exemplary pupil of Washington, someone who repeated everything Washington said. And the Soviet press blamed him for "ringing the bells of anti-Sovietism."

Poland: food crisis or not?

Now that the Polish trade union Solidarity has called off plans for a strike, panic reports in the Warsaw press that the country only had 12 days' supply of food have disappeared. This indicates that the reports have their purpose of putting pressure on Solidarity and provoking housewives and their striking husbands. At the very least, the accuracy of these reports is open to doubt and even if they are true, discontent with the tricks of the government is understandable. It is to be noted that someone in Warsaw underestimated the supply situation.

The Poles' survival depended on supplies from the EEC; they would be in a bad way indeed. True, the EC Commission, after lengthy deliberation, agreed on a second immediate aid programme for Poland, but before meat and sugar reach Polish families some time will pass.

The first aid programme took several weeks. For some weeks the Poles could no longer be prepared to give Poland

Soviet propaganda's methods against Genscher can be summed up in the phrase: beat him in order to wrest political concessions from him.

The Soviet aim is to persuade the Bonn government to fall in after all with their proposal for a moratorium on the Nato decision to modernise its medium-range nuclear weapons arsenal — even though Genscher's position on this issue is uncompromisingly clear.

The word is that Soviet attempts to broach the subject of medium-range missiles or to persuade Genscher to go back on a Nato decision would be of little purpose. The same source said that the demand for military equality must also apply to the Federal Republic of Germany.

In what areas, then, can progress be made? Genscher's journeys to Washington and now to Moscow remind one of the bee's pollination function: the Soviets are interested in talking to Genscher because after his consultations with the new American administration he is the first Western politician who can give them a direct insight into the American way of thinking.

He can thus have a fertilising effect on the Soviet viewpoint.

However, the signs at the moment indicate that there is little likelihood of an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The East-West climate is not good and developments in Poland make it thaw anything but probable at the moment.

The assassination attempt on President Reagan will put him out of action for some time and so will hardly accelerate the proceedings. Peter Seidlitz (Handelsblatt, 1 April 1981)



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Irish premier and foreign minister visit Bonn

Eire Premier Charles Haughey visited Bonn recently for talks with the Bonn government. Haughey, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Lenthan, met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Karl Carstens.

Their discussions centred on EEC questions, the international situation and the preparation of the Ottawa economic summit.

At home, Haughey faces a difficult economic situation, and that in election year. In February the inflation rate, which was 19 per cent last year, rose to 21 per cent. Of this 2.3 per cent was caused by higher indirect taxes introduced in January. Further price rises can be

expected when Eire devalues the green pound and home farm prices rise as a result.

Inflation is going hand in hand with slow growth. In its last budget the government forecast faster growth of the gross national product — but after the high inflation rise of 1980 growth only rose 1 per cent.

It is hoped that an investment budget introduced in January will give further impulses to growth. However, Dublin economists are not optimistic. With growth almost static and unemployment rising (more than 12 per cent), the gap in the balance of payments is likely to increase. The deficit of 750m punt is now expected to rise to 1.1bn punt by the end of the year.

The balance of payments for 1980 shows a drop in the deficit from 1.4 to 1.0bn punt. The main reason for this is a drop in imports.

(Handelsblatt, 31 March 1981)



Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey is welcomed to Bonn by Chancellor Schmidt. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

- GERMAN AFFAIRS Page 3
MPs, officials, look back to the Soviet-posed dilemma of 1982
- ENERGY Page 6
Europe ready to finalise huge gas deal with Soviet Union
- THE HANOVER FAIR Page 7
From a small beginning to an international meeting place
- EDUCATION Page 13
Obsession with marks blamed for suicides and drug-taking

The next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 26 April.

Continued on page 2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Confusion in the ranks over Common Market farm deal

Nothing sums up more eloquently the present state of the European Community than the fact that many of its decisions are not even understood by the experts involved.

Several hours after the ten ministers of agriculture had agreed on farm prices, and long after the news agencies had reported on the compromise, agricultural experts in Bonn were still unsure about how to interpret it.

The price rise was 9.6 per cent in Ecu, or European units of account. It appears that this means a rise of 4.8 per cent in Deutschmarks and of 12.4 per cent in French francs — a fact which the experts understandably found baffling. But they were even more diligently looking for the snags, which they were convinced, would exist in the arrangement.

The suspicions of the experts, who



have constantly to deal with a flood of new regulations, is paralleled by the irritation of many people.

They cannot understand the sense of policies which lead to butter mountains and milk lakes — policies against which even farmers demonstrate because they do not guarantee them an adequate income.

The fact that even products which are plentiful are getting dearer and dearer appeals free-market economists.

Those responsible explain this by saying that farmers must also benefit from the general increase in income. At the same time, however, Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl stressed that the price rises would not help the worst-off quarter of the 100,000 full-time farms in West Germany.

However, it was mainly these farmers who demonstrated for higher prices in Bonn market square and elsewhere.

The agriculture ministers' tightrope walk between the wishes of the farmers and those of the consumers and taxpayers, between countries such as Denmark, the Netherlands and France, who want to increase agricultural capacity even in surplus areas, and West Germany, where payments to the common Brussels fund take priority, has long been part of community ritual.

As Giscard d'Estaing is relying on farmers' votes in the forthcoming French presidential elections, a compromise in the coming weeks would no longer have been possible.

The heads of state and government foresaw this in May of last year. The package where West Germany stepped in to fill the gap in community finances left by Great Britain included a commitment to agree to the new farm prices by April 1 of this year.

This leaves only two points open both of special interest to West Germany: the solving of the fisheries dispute and the start of agricultural policy reform to cut the rises in costs.

However, if the recent decision is interpreted as the start of agricultural policy reform then the chances of a rational system being worked out look grim.

If the agricultural market is to remain within the means of the EEC, then it is going to have to start culling in some of the gifts which were handed out in the early days of the community when money was no object and when money bought willingness to compromise in the annual price rounds.

One thing the ministers of agriculture have done is to take some of the sting out of the explosive farm market issue. The dynamism of agricultural prices has

even been braked — at least in the calculations of the agricultural ministers.

Paradoxical though, it may seem, too has its negative side. The farmers get out of their financial jacket, the less will be their incentive to introduce more free market mechanisms into the farm price system. Financial pressure has triggered a certain learning process in Bonn recently, with the result that a number of costly EEC subsidies were stopped.

Classic example of oil-slick theory

The EEC agricultural policy is a classic example of the oil-slick theory: the inevitable spread of the economy whenever the laws of the market economy are broken.

A considerable effort of will is needed to stop this development and more to reverse it. But this is the necessary if the community is to remain with Spanish and Portuguese entry.

Farmers are now objecting that they do not want European policy financed at their expense. This is not rectified. Nonetheless, they will have to see themselves how things are to go. Scientists have shown yet again that farmers' income has improved much because of higher farm prices because of structural change, but small farmers have sold their farms.

Continued on page 3

GERMAN AFFAIRS

MPs, officials look back to the Soviet-posed dilemma of 1952



The discussion on Moscow's German Note of March 1952 organised by the Konrad Adenauer House Foundation led into a gathering of MPs and government officials who were involved in the debate at the time.

Adenauer House was a fitting backdrop for the exchange of arguments and counter-arguments, the Grand Old Man of Germany having long ago quietly taken his leave.

At the meeting also marked another anniversary went almost unnoticed: that of the Soviet Note. The impact this doubt had on them was evidenced by the obvious satisfaction that Graml's line of argument caused.

Eugen Gerstenmaier told the meeting that it was more likely 100 than 50 times that, when addressing university students, he had been asked why there had been no positive response to the offer of talks — a question that came from what he termed "wounded souls".

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Even the most staunch of CDU men had their doubts as to the wisdom of Adenauer's refusal at the time to deal with the Soviet Note. The impact this doubt had on them was evidenced by the obvious satisfaction that Graml's line of argument caused.

Eugen Gerstenmaier told the meeting that it was more likely 100 than 50 times that, when addressing university students, he had been asked why there had been no positive response to the offer of talks — a question that came from what he termed "wounded souls".

"I was in two minds for many years on whether we had acted correctly," he said.

Graml, he said emotionally, his hand raised as if to ward off a temptation, "has freed me from this doubt." The words were directed at his fellow party member, Gradi, who had opposed Graml, saying that the problem was not the allegedly missed opportunity but whether or not a test had been made, "and such a test has been made."

But there was no way of answering whether such a test stood a chance or not.

Does this mean that the dispute must be turned into a matter of creed? Though it is unlikely that new facts will emerge, there are changes in perspective which make the events appear in a different light by viewing them from different vantage points.

Stephen G. Thomas, a confidant of Kurt Schumacher and former head of the Eastern Affairs Department of the SPD, diverted attention from West German-Ally disputes to the Soviet bloc which, he said, had been at a crossroads where it actually toyed with the idea of relinquishing Germany to prevent its rearmament.

At the beginning of the discussion, the world of the veteran CDU men for whom this was the view of the 1950s was still intact.

Controversy over vote-for-Greens call by Protestant ministers

A small group of Protestant clergymen caused a minor sensation just before the Hesse elections by issuing an "appeal of Frankfurt clergymen to vote the Greens (environmentalists) into the Frankfurt City Council."

There were two actual signatures on the leaflet plus the typewritten names of five Frankfurt pastors.

Like any other citizen, the clergyman has a right to his say in politics. And like anybody else he may add his profession to his name.

The jarring note comes in when personal partisanship combines with the pulpit for the purpose of electioneering.

Ministers are ordained under church regulations. They are appointed to a parish by the Land division of their church. This is the only office under divine law known by the Lutheran creed.

God has established the office of preacher so that we should believe through his preaching the Word and administering the sacrament, says the 1530 Augsburg Confession.

Whenever the pastor speaks in his ordained capacity the believer must have the hope of hearing God's word.

It is therefore not only the Christian duty of the pastor to be available to all regardless of political affiliation, to impart confidence and be non-partisan; his authority to propagate the inalienable truth calls for circumspection in politics and for a voluntary curtailment of his rights as a citizen.

Thus being a clergyman is incompatible with electioneering. No matter how convincingly a minister says that when speaking on politics he does so as a citizen.

Church answers criticism by Chancellor Schmidt

Stefan G. Schneider

It was unlikely that the churches would let the Chancellor's criticism of their attitude towards the state go unopposed. The Protestant Church was the first to rebut Helmut Schmidt's accusations.

Formally, this was easy. Unlike the Catholic Church, the Protestant Church lays no claim to "official or teaching authority" of which the chancellor accused both churches.

His contention that they had "still not embraced democracy in their hearts" was countered by the spokesman of the Protestant Church of Germany (EKD) who argued that the EKD itself practised parliamentary decision making processes within its organisation.

But the conflict actually goes deeper. Helmut Schmidt had criticised positivist and neutralist tendencies. This was aimed above all at Protestant circles even though he did not mention them by name.

The Chancellor and some of his political friends seem to have become particularly allergic to such trends. Defence Minister Hans Apel recently expressed himself along similar lines.

The allergy is probably primarily due



zen rather than a man of God, dialectically untrained people find it hard to separate the man of the cloth from the citizen.

Such a differentiation becomes difficult for quite objective reasons. The churches have a political say: "We reject the wrong teachings as if there were areas in our lives in which we belong to masters other than Jesus Christ and in which we need no justification and sanctification through Him," says the Barmer Theological Declaration of 1934.

The Protestant Church still adheres to this Declaration from the Hitler era.

Faith imposes a political responsibility on Christians and does not leave their actions in society to chance. This tenet is one which all Protestant Churches have in common. They give considerable thought to the duties, rights and limitations of their political commitments.

But the fact that the Protestants are agreed on principles does not mean that there are no differences of opinion as to what decision is correct in terms of Protestant responsibility.

And this obviously has its effect on the parishes. The sermon is not restricted to individual salvation but lays claim to a Christian's life in toto. As a result, the minister cannot evade political issues, and the Church would violate its function if it tried to stop the preacher.

He may not issue political directives

to growing resistance against NATO's modernisation decision.

Though it must be conceded that the government has to take the Alliance into account, this only partially weakens the arguments of the opponents of the decision.

It is therefore not particularly wise for the Chancellor to try and escape the dilemma by criticising the churches.

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 April 1981)

In the name of faith; but he should what the conscience of his parish to enable the individual parishioner to make his decisions according to his personal views.

In doing so, he must draw a line between his private political views and that which he says as an ordained minister.

But none of this can be enforced by the Church through supervision. It must trust its clergymen to do and say the right thing when it comes to politics. And it can trust them.

This has been borne out by the predominant attitude among West Germany's 15,000 Protestant clergymen.

The number of those who have given rise to complaints and who have overstepped the line between the teachings of the Church and their personal political views is small. But the further the individual minister departs from generally accepted political views the greater the attention he attracts and the annoyance he causes.

Doctors, academics, not so effective

Electioneering by clergyman has a greater effect than appeals signed by university professors or doctors.

The traditionally high esteem in which ministers are held has been perpetuated for centuries. They enjoy confidence even among those who have severed their ties with the Church because they are considered as people who are above petty interests.

Care for mankind as a whole is one of the reasons why individual ministers decide to shed their political restraint. This might be due to lack of insight, but it is also due to the sore remembrance of the fact that the Church has lost many toilers in the field during the past century.

Many a clergyman would like to ensure that this time the Church finds itself on the right side at the right time.

But where this mingling of Church and political duty can lead is evidenced by the envisaged additional runway for Frankfurt's airport.

The site, which belongs to the Airport Authority, has been occupied by squat-

Continued on page 5

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Küng's day of silence

Hans Küng's big moment came when and where it was expected. The star of the day was silent at the first national congress of the Committee for the Defence of Christian Rights that was founded in the wake of his censure.

He listened quietly and attentively when, in a side wing of Würzburg's ducal residence, a group of intellectuals pondered aloud the freedom of the Christian.

This philosophical discourse, in a paper of Tübingen theologian Greinacher who employed some of Küng's ideas to develop the term "human rights", was more reminiscent of a ceremonial meeting of rebels who had gathered to oppose the Church.

The consequences of this position remained unclear. Greinacher's abstractly of "conveying" the work of American intelligence services most modest objective in 1945 simply continued their work in terms.

It thus sounded rather unusual circle when a young Würzburg took an intellectual swipe at the brains of the Committee (which reacted no reaction) and called for "an end to the relationship among other."

This was a reference to a collection: Greinacher had blamed a understood right to property for that it was impossible for millions of people to exercise their right to the one hand while, on the other, woman critic intimated, by his definition, his attitude and his life was 'one of those "more equal" who are endowed with property.

The group around Greinacher removed from the radicalism of theologian Johann Baptist Metz, recently showed understanding for revolutionary violence and even defended an expression of desperate love.

Matz, who at the time was only a hearted in pillorying the censor Küng because he feared that this have meant supporting a "wrong theology", is therefore not an enigma of the committee.

Küng's silence might have prompted by his concern that an equal counterbalance to the could be formed here — bishops and their decisions for the corporate individual are ultimately not in tune with the Committee's high-flown ruminations on the

During the evening service in Mary's Church he unexpectedly took the role of shepherd and expressed joy over the many people who had attended mass.

The recurring motive between times was his own story: the dispute between the bishops.

What mattered, he said, was not formance but "purely to preserve the unshakable faith in Him on whom rest." Ultimately, man is justified by faith.

Küng, who clearly speculated sympathy of "simple" Christians, interpreted himself. More emphasis the Church must be placed on the hear from the sermon, whether considered himself the shepherd flock or the lord of the parish.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March 1981)

STATE SECURITY

Intelligence service celebrates 25 years of operation



Eastern Intelligence as if nothing had happened.

It was not until 1949 that General Gehlen informed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and other top politicians of the existence of a German intelligence agency, its background, concepts and activities.

It took another seven years before the "Gehlen organisation" which had operated as a German subsidiary of the CIA was placed under Bonn jurisdiction.

But even then there was the question: does a democratic country need such a secret service. Can it tolerate it?

The question has its root in the fear that, to be effective, spies frequently have to operate outside or against the law.

It is part and parcel of their profession that they have to spy on the citizen if suspicion exists. In doing so, they enjoy the special cover of secrecy without which they cannot operate.

This disastrous conflict between the law and practical intelligence work is evidenced by the insoluble problem of providing a legal basis for the BND which is in charge of "foreign intelligence".

No matter how formulated, any BND law would violate international law, which is based on the principle of non-

Continued from page 4

who, together with members of a took an intellectual swipe at the brains of the Committee (which reacted no reaction) and called for "an end to the relationship among other."

A number of Protestant ministers now regularly preach in the "church". But in doing so, they abuse the Gospel for the purpose of stopping government action by force.

Karl-Alfred Odion
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 March 1981)

Praise as Herold takes his leave of criminal branch



Horst Herold

(Photo: dpa)

None of the circumstances that prompted Horst Herold to resign from the presidency of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) was in evidence at the farewell ceremony in Wiesbaden.

Even Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, who praised the departing president, Herold had been this country's first policeman for nine years — years in which the cloud of terrorism hung over the country. The question that comes to mind in retrospect is: What would have happened without Herold and his

It was above all the computer sleuthing as developed by Herold that was instrumental in bringing the Baader-Meinhof group and its successor organisation to heel or preventing them from developing further.

Setbacks like the inability to save the kidnapped industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer was due to structural shortcomings and rivalry among the Länder rather than to BKA failure.

For a while there was widespread concern that eventually every German would find himself entrapped in Herold's data web. But most of these fears were proved unfounded and the totalitarian state as described by Hans Magnus Enzensberger failed to materialise.

Herold, a near genius, had one objective above all: he wanted to free crime

detection from human inadequacy. He wanted irrefutable evidence instead of uncertain statements by witnesses — and he searched for this evidence with all the means provided by modern technology.

The BKA will continue to make use of this amassed knowledge and technology which has become a must in modern crime fighting. There can be no way back to the stone age of sleuthing.

Ralf Lehmann
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 31 March 1981)

ures because they confused a party card with professional skill.

But such a negative balance sheet falls to justice to the BND.

The agency has always been successful — and this goes back to Gehlen's days — where its actual task is concerned. In fact, it has succeeded in planting its agents right in the inner circle of the GDR leadership.

Reform tendencies became obvious under Gehlen's successor, Wessel (1968-1978), and even more so under its current president, Kinkel, a confidant of Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Today, the BND no longer plays the role of a secret society which can do what it considers right with impunity. In fact, Kinkel expressly welcomes control by Parliament and the public.

This had not detracted from the agency's success.

The defection to West Germany last year with a suitcase full of classified documents of GDR officer Werner Stiller ranks among the most spectacular of BND efforts.

Those who still find the work of the BND unpalatable and who are greatly concerned over the fact that the agency has expanded its activities to Third World countries that are important to the Federal Republic of Germany in economic terms must ask themselves whether we can actually forgo its services.

We could do so if all nations abided by international law. But they don't. As long as the world is not as it should be, a country like ours cannot withdraw from the merry-go-round of espionage and counterespionage without paying the price.

This being so, the BND stands a good chance of celebrating its golden anniversary in another 25 years.

Hans Werner Kottenbach
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 March 1981)

Boge takes over against backdrop of terrorism

The changing of the guard at the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) took place against a backdrop of terrorist violence. Interior Minister Gerhart Baum's new man, Heinrich Boge, is no novice in this line of business. He has been catapulted to this office and is bound to benefit from the impressive work already done by his predecessor.

The presidency of the bureau entails more than police work; the head has to cooperate closely with politicians and gear his decisions to political exigencies.

In fact, the BKA is an integral part of politics. Yet it is an apolitical agency though this does not apply to its head, as borne out by the frequently open friction between Herold and the various interior ministers.

Boge will take over the BKA endowed with the confidence of Baum who, in the past few months, has managed to keep the BKA out of the jurisdictional tug-of-war between Bonn and the Länder.

This has greatly calmed the situation and so provided the bureau with the scope of action it needs to operate successfully and continue Herold's work of fighting terrorism from the right and the left with equal effectiveness. As the recent attacks on American installations in Gießen and Frankfurt show, violence is on the rise.

But even so, the police do not need



Heinrich Boge

(Photo: Sven Simon)

the weapons with which some interior ministers of the Länder want to equip them and so turn them into a paramilitary unit.

Under its new president, the BKA will have to see to it that such plans never enter the stage of serious discussion.

Boge's predecessor had demonstrated that this can be done. It is now up to the new man to pass the acid test.

Harbert Wegener
(Nordwest Zeitung, 31 March 1981)

ENERGY

Europe ready to finalise huge gas deal with Soviet Union

If the deal materialises, some 40 bcm of natural gas a year will be flowing from the Soviet Union to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Switzerland, starting from 1985.

Initially, the gas will come from fields already operating in Siberia and later from the Jamal Peninsula, in western Siberia.

A new pipeline extending over 5,400km to the western border of the Soviet Union will have to be built. The material and equipment to be supplied by the West will cost DM20bn.

Along the patterns of the first gas deal with the Soviet Union, that country will use credits from the buyer nations which will be repaid gradually by the gas provided.

Details of the package are still being negotiated between the Soviets on the one hand and Western gas companies, bankers and pipe-and-compressor manufacturers on the other.

The hitch until recently was the price, but foreign policy makers are now increasingly putting new stumbling blocks in the way of the negotiators.

The Reagan Administration in Washington has voiced its concern that the deal would make Western Europe so dependent on the Soviet Union as to narrow its political scope of action and make it vulnerable to extortion.

This, Washington says, applies particularly to the Federal Republic of Germany where the Soviet Union already accounts for 17 per cent of natural gas supplies (or 3 per cent of total primary energy consumption).

Another 15 per cent comes from the Norwegian North Sea, 37 per cent from Holland and 31 per cent is produced domestically.

The new deal would increase the share of Soviet gas to some 30 per cent in the 1980s (or 5.5 per cent of Germany's total primary energy consumption).

But neither politicians nor the business community are fazed by the prospect of using more Russian gas. On the contrary.

The Bonn government has given the green light for the negotiations to proceed. Mannesmann and, in its wake, Hoesch, Salzgitter and AEG-Kanis are already preparing to provide the pipes and compressors.

At Mannesmann alone, some 2,500 jobs hinge on the deal, says board member Günter Mausbach.

The German gas companies also have no reservations about the deal.

Along with the other German gas companies (Gelsenberg AG, Gewerkschaften Brügge und Elwerath, Thyssen Gas and Selzgitter Ferngas) Ruhrgas AG (the world's biggest natural gas importer) chairman Klaus Liesen considers the deal acceptable and the lesser evil in supply and security policy terms.

Absolute supply security in the energy sector, Herr Liesen holds, can only be achieved if we could depend entirely on domestic resources — and this is utopian for Germany.

Unlike the United States and Canada which have ample domestic resources and are largely independent of imports, the Federal Republic of Germany depends on imports for two-thirds of its requirements.

What matters for us, Liesen says, is to

Most important European gas companies intend to conclude a second natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. The deal would be the world's biggest export contract ever concluded. Total annual supply (in addition to the 25 billion cubic metres now provided by the Soviet Union) would be 40 billion cubic metres (bcm). Investment would involve DM30bn, of which the buyer countries are to provide DM20bn in the form of credits. Largest buyer (12 billion bcm), lender (DM10bn) and supplier of pipes would be the Federal Republic of Germany. However the whole project has come under heavy criticism, mostly from the United States, which points to problems involving security and obligation.

increase our relative energy supply security by diversifying the types and sources of imported energy along the lines of the Bonn government programme.

Ruhrgas AG, for instance, buys its gas from Holland, Britain, Norway, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria and the Soviet Union. Mexico, Latin America and the Persian Gulf might be included later.

But some of the existing or anticipated contracts have become doubtful:

- The tripartite deal in which Iran was supposed to have supplied 6 billion bcm a year, to be piped via the Soviet Union, has had to be shelved.

- The Algeria deals (involving 15 billion bcm a year for Germany) have to be renegotiated because the state-owned Algerian Sonatrach Co. now no longer wants to provide the gas in liquid form but through an underwater pipeline via Italy.

- The Nigeria project (2.5 billion bcm a year) has been considerably delayed as evidenced by the new Five Year Plan.

This pretty much exhausts the possibilities of buying natural gas from abroad.

But what are the alternatives? Says Klaus Liesen: "If the gas deal with the Soviet Union fails we would have to make up for it through other forms of energy."

It is obvious that this cannot mean local resources. German coal production has been booked for years to come, and nuclear energy is being developed as much as political and technical possibilities permit.

If German consumers were to be provided with an alternative to the heat (through district heating plants) generated by the annual 12 billion bcm of Soviet gas we would have to build an additional 11 nuclear power stations of the Biblis type at a cost of about DM55bn. And anyone who is aware of the nuclear energy dispute in this country knows how idle it is even to contemplate the construction of these additional nuclear power stations.

The only way out of the dilemma would be to import more oil. But here we are already much more dependent on foreign suppliers than in the case of gas.

While 83 per cent of the gas used in Germany now comes from West European countries, for oil this figure is barely 20 per cent.

Most of the oil that would have to be imported to offset any non-delivery of Soviet gas would have to come from the Opec countries.

And what that means in terms of supply security is shown by Iran, Iraq

and Libya. And Libya alone meets 6 per cent of Germany's primary energy needs.

Is Soviet gas in any way more uncertain than Libyan oil? The German gas business points to the good experience it has had so far with Russia.

From 1973 through 1980, the Soviets supplied Western Europe with 105 billion bcm of natural gas, of which Ruhrgas (the only German importer of Soviet gas) bought 42 billion bcm. In 1980 alone, some 10 billion bcm of Soviet gas went to Ruhrgas.

The Russians have recently figured out that, in line with the contract they have with Ruhrgas, that company will have bought Soviet gas to the tune of some 200 billion bcm by the year 2000.

Supply and financing have gone off without a hitch so far — even in times of political tension.

As a result, the German business community expects no supply problems for political reasons.

The most important reason for this is that the new gas deal with the Soviets — like its predecessor — benefits the Soviet Union more than its Western buyers.

Since, under the present terms, the investment would be repaid in about four years, the Soviet Union would thereafter have huge foreign exchange revenues (some DM8bn a year given a price of 20 pfennigs per bcm) for many years to come — revenues it sorely needs.

Another security factor against Soviet political pressure — or so the German gas companies see it — lies in the fact that the new pipeline would provide not only the Germans but other European buyers as well. Should the Russians turn off the tap the whole of Western Europe would come under pressure.

The German businessmen involved are agreed that it will only materialise if the package as a whole (gas purchase, supply of pipes and credits) proves profitable.

The deal should be subsidised by the German taxpayer nor the consumer — at least not before world market conditions.

Norbert Volk (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 25 March 1981)

Natural gas from Russia to Western Europe



stations and industrial enterprises. Households and small commercial users would not be affected if the slans turned off the tap.

The quantities of natural gas Germany can actually do without are larger than current gas purchases from the Soviet Union. And this will become still further.

Even once Germany starts buying additional Russian gas in the second half of the 1980s, the switch-off would still be two-thirds of the quantity of gas supplied by the Soviet Union. The remaining third could be covered with through the various agreements available to the gas business.

Unless negotiations are delayed by politicians, the European-Soviet deal could be signed, sealed and delivered in the middle of this year.

The one open question is the price the Russians had their way, they would get the highest price for their gas at the lowest price for the pipes and a whacking rebate on the interest rate.

Right now the dispute revolves around the interest rate for the DM20bn loan to be granted by a German bank consortium headed by Deutsche Bank.

The Russians have set their limit at 7.75 per cent and seem unwilling to budge while the German bankers ask less than 9.75 per cent.

The difference would have to be made up for in some other area (perhaps lower gas price or a higher pipe price).

This would be in no way unusual since just about every other deal in the East is "cooked" in one way or another, experts say.

But the compromise has not materialised because some of the German banks in the consortium refuse to go along.

This makes new negotiations more necessary as interest rates in the country have risen still further — a factor that doesn't help.

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THE HANOVER FAIR

From a small beginning to an international meeting place

The Hanover Trade Fair has gained an almost legendary international reputation in its more than three decades.

It lends it the most lustre is its function as a meeting place for businessmen from all continents — some other trade fair can claim to have no equal.

According to Claus Thies, chairman of the organisers, the fair has no real competitor nor can it be copied as a central market for capital and consumer goods.

Hanover is indeed the flagship of international fairs as a whole; so it is not surprising that it is generally regarded as the barometer of the world economy.

When the fair started, the intention was to make it the hub of international business once a year.

In fact it was not the Hanover city but the fair that added a further attraction to a city so rich in tradition. What was wanted was to save a few manufacturing facilities just outside city precincts being dismantled and subsequently moved up.

The Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft (German Fair and Exhibition Society) was founded on 5 August 1907 on the instructions of the British Royal Commission which had long been looking for a suitable fair site in West Germany. The idea was to get exports in the region off the ground again.

As a business visibly operating only a couple of weeks a year, such an enterprise can only function with a large number of dependable part-time workers of whom 600 are employed during the fair.

The subsidiaries of the organisers, such as restaurants, parking lots etc., employ another 1,400 people. And there is one million square metres of parking space.

Many of its many tasks are delegated to sub-contractors who employ another 5,500 people. Among the most important of these additional jobs are the cleaning staff of some 2,200; 1,300 in the catering businesses that are not directly part of the fair; 700 guards and ticket collectors; and 500 freight forwarding helpers.

Of course, the Hanover city authorities also contribute their part. Some 1,400 officials are directly connected with the fair, augmented by close to 1,000 police officers. A customs post has a staff of 30, and the fair Post Office is manned by 175. There are even bailiffs and judges made available specially for the occasion.

Another 40,000 people are employed at the individual booths and service organisations at the fairgrounds, meaning that some 50,000 jobs are provided while the fair is on. This corresponds to the population of Goslar.

But the Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft is not only an important employer. It is also a major buyer of goods and services, ordering an annual average of DM55m worth of goods and services from some 1,000 firms.

In addition, it consumes DM5m worth of energy, spends DM1m for cleaning, DM1m for security services and DM4m for postage and telephone bills.

But there is yet another group of people who profit from the fair: individuals who rent rooms.

According to reliable estimates, overnight stays in private homes during the fair are in the region of 50,000, funneling DM15m into private households.

Naturally, the fair also has its effects on city planning. During rush hours, the access system copes with 50,000 vehicles and so do the parking lots in the fairgrounds.

Fortunately, not all visitors come by car. Many use trains — and rightly so, because Hanover has Europe's largest and most modern railroad station.

During the eight days of the fair in early April, the one-million-square-metre fairground accommodates a daily half million visitors from all parts of the world.

Of the one million square metres, 705,000 is available as pure exhibition space, of which 464,000 is indoors in 22 halls. A 23rd hall is being built. The total investment programme for 1979 to 1983 is DM195m.

But in view of the increasingly tough competition in the fair business such investments are needed if Hanover is to retain its place at the top of the list.

Hartmut Volk (Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 19 March 1981)

Scientists have developed this coding machine which produces up to 60 characters a minute using a normal Western typewriter. The text can then be read using the typewriter in the same way as a telex machine would function. System, produced by Olympia, was on show at the Hanover Fair.

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Scientists have developed this coding machine which produces up to 60 characters a minute using a normal Western typewriter. The text can then be read using the typewriter in the same way as a telex machine would function. System, produced by Olympia, was on show at the Hanover Fair.

Warning on pessimism

Businessmen have been urged not to fall into a slough of despair because of the economic outlook. Speaking at the opening of the Hanover Trade Fair, Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff appealed to representatives of commerce to use all their resources to counter world business problems. They should be ready to increase investment and step up the export drive.

This year's Hanover Fair — which its organisers have dubbed the "inimitable top event of international business" — will find the going harder than in the past two years.

This is due to several elements, among them the overall political situation (especially the events in Poland), uncertainty about the outcome of this year's collective bargaining and, of course, the general decline in the capital goods business.

In the past two years, the fair benefited primarily from the inclination among businessmen — above all Germans — to invest in capital goods.

But this year will see a 4 per cent drop in investments in equipment and a 4.5 to 5 per cent decline in construction investment.

Nowhere in Europe do economists anticipate a rise in investments. In fact, across the board EEC investments are expected to drop by at least 2.4 per cent.

But hopes are now being pinned on increased demand from the United States and the Opec countries.

In keeping with this bleak picture, electrical engineering, the largest group of exhibitors in Hanover, expects 1981 production to stagnate and mechanical engineering, which will show only part of its wide range, anticipates a production drop of four per cent (adjusted for inflation).

Only the office equipment and electronic data processing sectors, which are particularly important for Hanover and which could take on the role of an economic barometer, anticipate continued, though less steep, growth.

Unlike the largely bleak economic picture, the participation in this year's fair with its 5,250 exhibitors is better than in any other year since 1973. But at that time the wood processing machinery business, which now has its separate fair, exhibited in Hanover.

Though much of this is attributable to the dynamic office equipment and data processing businesses with their large space requirements at the fair, the Hanover show, which showed signs of decline, is once more exerting a great attraction.

This is evidenced by the dispute with the construction machinery business which seems to fear that Hanover could recapture its former important position in this sector which it had lost to the Munich Construction Equipment Fair "Bauma".

The idea of presenting the "threshold countries" as a group in Hanover has evidently been successful, as borne out by Brazil.

Another idea that deserves to come to fruition is that of a special programme for young people, instead of just channeling them through the fairgrounds. After all, our future depends on their willingness to accept and develop further the technology on display in Hanover.

Bernd von Stumpfeldt (Handelsblatt, 31 March 1981)

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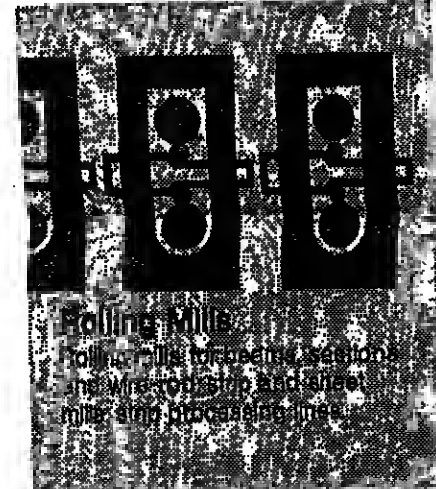
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**MANNESMANN
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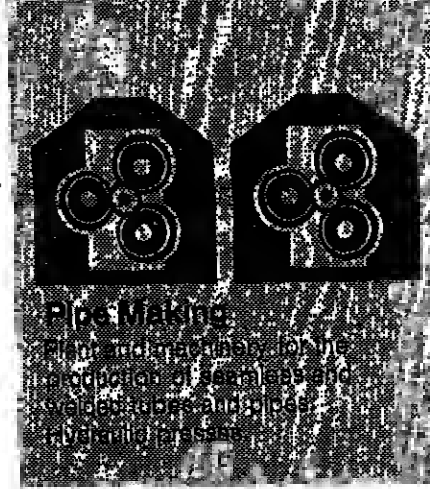
Machinery, Plants and Systems



Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for steel, aluminum, and wire, continuous and intermittent, hot and cold.



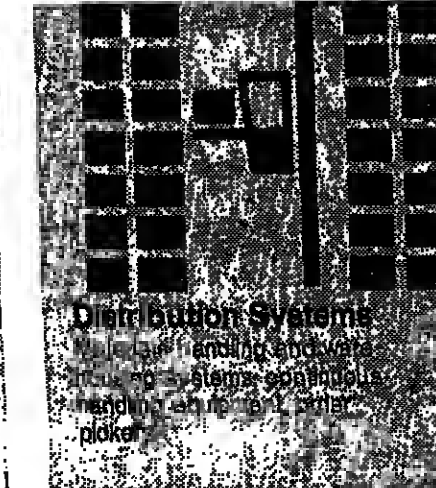
Pipe Making
Pipe making machines for the production of seamless and welded pipes, hot and cold.



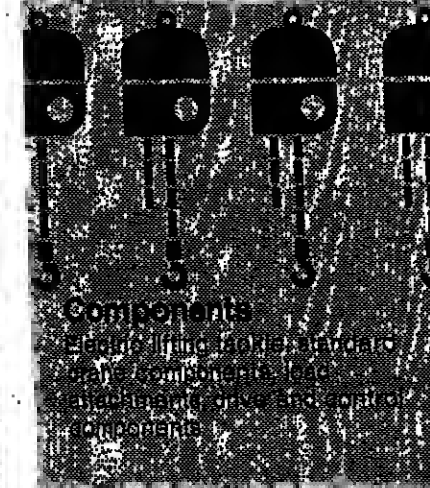
Compressors
Compressors for air, gas, and steam, various types and capacities.



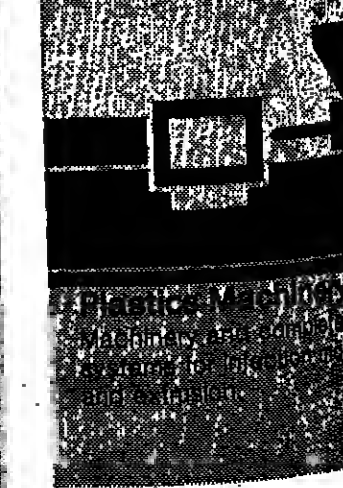
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



Distribution Systems
Distribution systems for air, gas, and steam, various types and capacities.



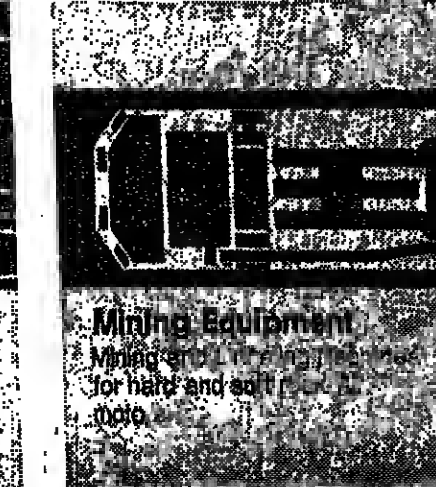
Components
Components for various machines, including rollers, gears, and bearings.



Machine
Machine for various purposes, including grinding, polishing, and coating.



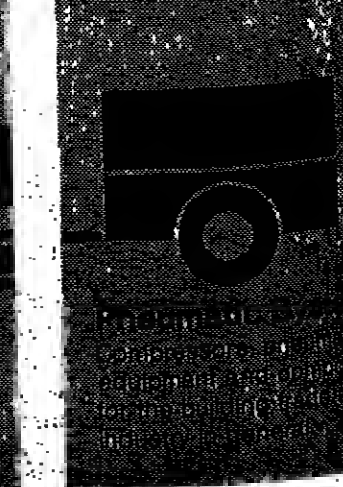
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Mining Equipment
Mining equipment for various purposes, including drilling, cutting, and crushing.



Construction Equipment
Construction equipment for various purposes, including digging, lifting, and moving.



Machine
Machine for various purposes, including grinding, polishing, and coating.

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MOTORING

Small-town commuter hardest hit by increase in petrol price

German car drivers will long remember April 1, 1981 — the day the petrol oil tax increase came into force, with petrol going up eight pfennigs per litre.

Up to now, the wicked oil companies have always been to blame for the endless series of oil price increases, spoiling the German's delight in his dearest car.

At the time it is the state putting on the screws — and perhaps making a luxury for many Germans.

The car driver is being asked to fill the huge gap in the Bonn government's coffers, this year the government will need him of about DM 1.76bn. And next year it will rise to a staggering DM 2.3bn.

However, Bonn is clearly trying to kill two birds with one stone. Car drivers are not only expected to help restore the state's ailing finances to health. They are also being forced to save more petrol. The best way to do this is via



From the energy policy viewpoint, this government argument is reasonable. West Germany has no appreciable oil sources, nor has it yet developed alternative sources of energy. To prevent increasingly large amounts of gross national product leaving the country to pay for oil, Germany must reduce its dependence as quickly as possible.

Despite these arguments the average car driver is understandably outraged at the increase, which will hit hardest the commuter in small towns and villages not well served by buses or trains.

If cars were primarily used for weekend outings, there would be little to be said against the increase. However it is unsocial and unjust to enforce a change in oil consumption habits among those drivers who simply cannot use alternative means of transport.

Clearly there is a need to save energy, but not at any price. Social justice cannot simply be swept under the carpet in the process.

The oil tax increase has of course got the car drivers' lobby up in arms. The German Automobile Association has called for a doubling of tax relief to 72 pfennigs per kilometre for all drivers. However, this demand ignores energy policy requirements.

Apart from the fact that doubling tax relief would cost the treasury about DM 3bn (far more than the oil tax rise brings in in added revenue), the politically desirable saving effect would also be destroyed.

Why should drivers save petrol, when the Minister of Finance then turns round and, so to speak, subsidises higher petrol prices by generous tax concessions? The rise in mineral oil tax would then be a waste of time.

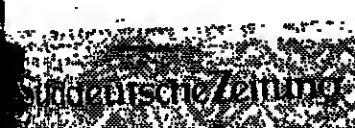
For the same reason the more modest CDU demand that tax relief should go up to 50 pfennigs per kilometre must also be rejected. It would cost the government DM 1.2bn.

SPD MP Horst Gobrecht has put forward a proposal which could reduce petrol consumption and at the same time avoid the social injustices. He wants tax relief raised to 50 pfennigs per kilometre for commuters who have to travel long distances to work. This would only cost the government DM 100m, and the pressure of higher petrol prices would not be reduced.

However, it remains to be seen whether different rates of tax relief for car drivers are practicable.

To encourage reduced consumption even further, Bonn is seriously considering abolishing road tax and incorporating

Plans unveiled for sharing the drive to work



High petrol prices have not stopped people using their cars to get to work. 43 per cent of all West German

The monthly cost comes to an average of DM108, according to a representative poll by the Sampe Institute in December and January. People who car-share paid only slightly less than this, DM 104.

The Institute believes that the small difference between the two figures is due to the fact that car-sharing only happens when the distances between home and work are considerable — i.e. when overall costs are well above average.

Only five per cent of those asked said they would not car-share. The main reason were the probable inconvenience and dependence on others.

Nonetheless, the Rhineland Country Association (LVR) is planning to build 47 parking places for car-sharing near motorway entrance points.

This programme, aimed at helping the environment, was explained at an LVR press conference. The LVR hopes these spaces will help reduce traffic, lack of parking space, oil consumption, noise and fume pollution in the cities. It says it is better for one car to carry four or five passengers to drive to work than four or cars each with only one passenger.

Car-sharing schemes have been set up in various parts of the Rhineland in recent years. Car drivers would, under the new plan, leave their cars at points near motorway junctions and drive on to

do something to alleviate the problem of illegal parking at these points.

A spokesman said his organisation wished to support these schemes by providing parking facilities at favourable traffic points. The LRV would be building parking spaces where there were no convenient parking facilities near motorways. Facilities would harmonise with the landscape. The entire building programme will cost DM 5.17m.

(Aachener Zeitung, 31 March 1981)

Boost in diesel-engine car sales justifies Daimler-Benz production policy

Sales of diesel-powered cars have given the German car industry a shot in the arm.

Figures issued by the German Car Industry Association show that the run on diesel cars began last autumn, when the price of petrol rose steeply.

The trend has now been consolidated by the mineral oil tax increase which put petrol up 8 pfennigs a litre but diesel fuel by only 3.5 pfennigs.

The change has justified the policy of Daimler-Benz. Its emphasis on diesel production has come under criticism at annual meetings.

Half the company's sales are now of diesel vehicles.

In another optimistic observation, the Munich Ifo Institute predicts an upswing for the entire German car industry from now on.

Also, figures show that in recent months Japanese cars have not been able to increase their share of the market.

As a result, some manufacturers are finding it difficult to meet delivery dates: 40 per cent of VW Golfs are now 'diesel-fuelled' and Volkswagen is hard



pushed to keep up with this rising trend.

VW has admitted somewhat sheepishly that adaptation measures have been necessary. This has affected suppliers and foreign subsidiaries.

One VW manager explained the problem by saying that it was impossible to legislate for such sudden changes in purchasers' behaviour.

It fact, VW had taken a considerable rise in diesel demand into account in its planning, but it had not reckoned with such a spectacular development.

Diesel-fuelled cars cost on average DM 1,000 more than conventional models, but this does not seem to deter purchasers.

Spring trends also show an unmistakable concentration of demand for small and medium class cars of up to 1.6 litres. The 1.6-2 litre class is struggling in comparison, though Ford and Opel have made big efforts to remain attrac-

It in mineral oil tax. The proposal seems logical at first sight. It would mean that at last foreigners would have to pay their bit towards the financing of the German road network.

This would be all the more justifiable in view of the fact that German drivers have to pay tolls for using motorways in other European countries, whereas foreigners can drive on German motorways completely free of charge.

Perfect answer hard to formulate

But there is a snag with the abolition of road tax. Again, the long-distance commuter would suffer. And again righteous anger would seek outlets.

Here, too, the Bonn government would have to compensate the commuter. This is complicated, but on the other hand social justice is not cheap.

Carola Böse-Fischer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 March 1981)

Record number of foreign vehicles bought

Foreign cars are enjoying increasing popularity in West Germany. In January and February of this year, the number of new foreign cars reached the all-time record of 29 per cent.

The National Automobile Statistics Office in Flensburg registered 369,000 foreign cars, of which 107,000 came from abroad. The Japanese had the largest slice of the foreign car cake with 11.4 per cent.

The most popular West German models were VW Golf (18,000 sold), Opel Kadett (17,000), Audi 80 (10,000) and Ford Escort (9,000).

Only Ford managed to increase their sales appreciably. All Japanese carmakers except Honda — who had a slight drop — improved their figures.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 March 1981)

tivity in price and range. Purchases of very expensive limousines remain stable. Many of them are of course business cars, mainly BMW and Mercedes.

Japanese share of the German market hovers at around 11 per cent. In the past few months they have had to reduce prices in three phases by up to 12 per cent to compensate for the increased value of the yen.

This is a reversal of the previous exchange rate advantage. The inexorable march of the Japanese is therefore not going to take place. Nonetheless, the Japanese are going to increase their market share slightly this year — to between 12 and 13 per cent.

In the long term there are clear signs of market saturation, as there are now almost 400 cars to every 1,000 people. Given these levels, substitute requirements become more important.

Meeting these requirements and reducing the average overall age of the car total are likely to have more influence on business than energy costs and the way the economy develops.

Bolke Behrens

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 March 1981)

■ THE ARTS

New gallery shows its
mink coat luxury

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The *Neue Pinakothek* Art Gallery in Munich took four and a half years to build and cost DM100m.

One visitor described it as "pretty", and said it reminded him of Landshut. Then he drove once again around the new building, impressed by the round-arched mullion windows and the stairs on the high sandstone walls which make the building look rather like a castle.

And the *Neue Pinakothek* is an impressive piece of work, as even non-Bavarians will agree. This museum of 19th century art is in Theresienstrasse, opposite the *Alte Pinakothek* which was built by Leo von Klenze between 1826 and 1836.

The new building is on the site of another famous museum — the first *Neue Pinakothek*, built in 1853, bombed in the Second World War and finally demolished in 1949. It was built for art connoisseur Ludwig I of Bavaria, who financed it from his own purse.

In 1966, the Land of Bavaria announced that a competition would be held for the best design for the *Neue Pinakothek*. The intention was that the new building should house the now extended collection of 19th century art, the State Gallery of Modern Art and the State Graphic Collection.

Modern art, however, remained in the *Haus der Kunst* and this has been and indeed remains a bone of contention in Munich cultural policy.

A reorientation in the seventies clearly favoured the administrative side: the directors of the Bavarian State Collection were to move into the 19th century museum, along with the central restoration workshops for the state museums, the Doerner Institute of Restoration and the study of works of art and the Museum Educational Centre.

What was originally meant to be just a museum became a combination of museum and administrative centre, with one area as a north facing steel and concrete construction in which the towering glass roofs form an imposing constructed landscape.

The two-storey administrative tract, with its semi-columns and mullioned windows, strives in the opposite direction, which has its embarrassing features.

A broad entrance, gently leading to a glass wall accentuated by pillars and exactly opposite the entrance to the *Alte Pinakothek*, joins the two areas.

This is a major change from the previous architectural concept. Munich architect Alexander von Branca, who won the first prize in 1966 competition, has made this change. And he has done more. His discontent with our era and its functional architecture, his strong dislike of "material functionalism" in which "human beings are also machines" made him change his concept, giving it more human features.

In his efforts to avoid formal, functional non-committedness, von Branca lapsed into other non-committed forms, often precious, strangely historicising, "post-modern" forms such as the above-mentioned staircases, they bay windows,

mullion windows and copper roofs of the office tract.

After a first walk around the *Neue Pinakothek* it can be said that the building functions perfectly, right down to the most hidden video screen: a technically highly modern building costing DM104m and covering about 22,800 square metres.

But it is also a building which indulges in absurd formal details and sometimes incomprehensible alienations. And also a museum that — because its designer has an insuperable repugnance for concrete, steel and all external technology — is undoubtedly the poorest of German museums.

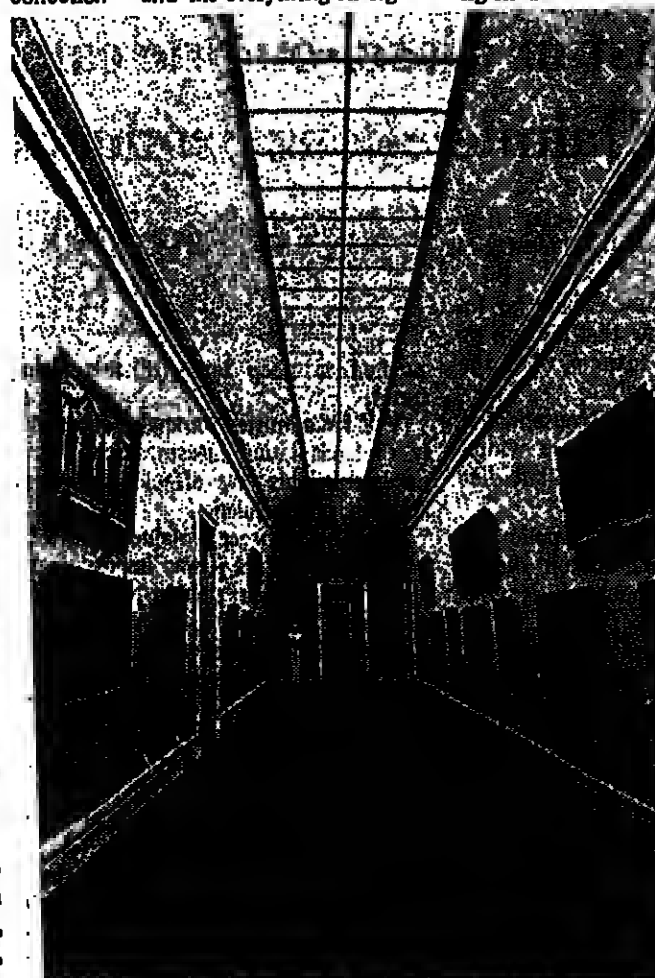
Here we have a superb example of the Munich sense of expensive representation: discreetly, solidly and soberly disguising the squalor of technical devices, and so inviting in its elegance that one is almost tempted to make wearing mink compulsory for visitors.

Branca has hidden 25,000 cubic metres of concrete and 2,500 tonnes of steel behind noble sandstone and granite. He has put down choice parquet floors in the offices and the gallery and flooded the ground floor with glittering white marble — which does very little optically for the drawings in the graphic section.

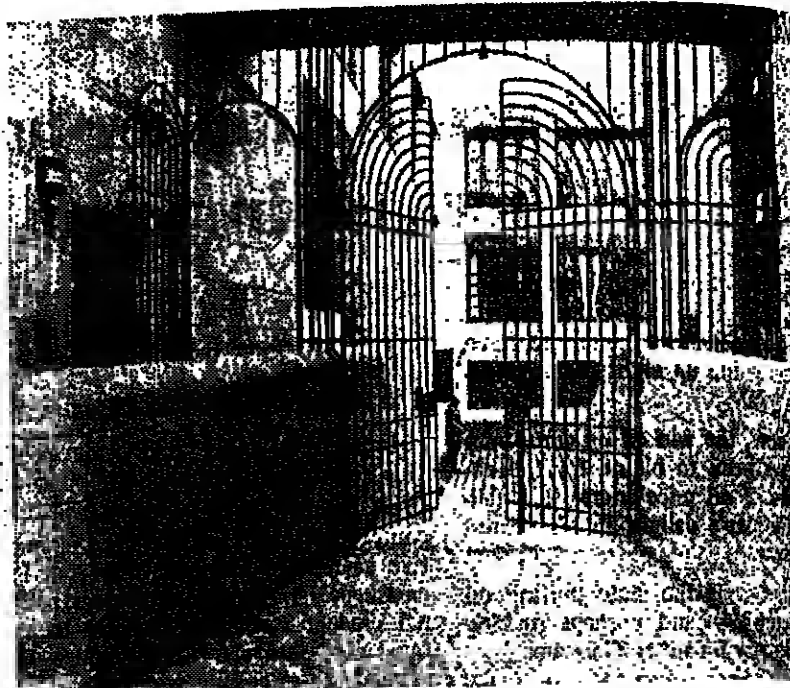
Luxury is everywhere. In the restaurant, where dark red and green, the salon colours of the 19th century, dominate in modernised form, and in the library, which is completely of mahogany.

Luxury becomes unpleasant pomp in the broad entrance hall of the museum — a room completely dominated by sandstone.

Compared with the dimensions of the giant room, it is a comparatively small door which leads to the treasures of the collection — and the everything changes.



... and from inside.



The Neue Pinakothek from outside ...

(Photos: Winfried ...)

The rigid architecture of the foyer opens out into a series of large rooms with smaller side-rooms.

Visitors walk through high, elegant rooms, with the direction changing frequently and confusingly, as in a labyrinth.

The rooms are designed approximately in the shape of a figure eight, around two inner courtyards. The walk takes one to the gallery of the hall, from where one goes down into the foyer again. The system of graduation brings excitement into the sequence of rooms — a juxtaposition of rooms which radiate classical harmony; a conception of space which is a kind of homage to Leo von Klenze and lighting as in the *Alte Pinakothek*.

The glass rooves in the vaulted ceilings — overarched by a perfectly shaped glass-roof construction — cast exceptionally fine, clear, almost shadowless light.

Branca's return to filtered daylight is a rejection of all contemporary museum experiments — as for example the Hannover Sprengel Collection, where the preference in many areas is for artificial light. So this is no art bunker. The walls are clear and bright, hung with grey, grey-green, blue and matt dark green silk — a highly elegant backdrop.

Those looking out of the classical coolness of these rooms will immediately be struck by the strong and certainly alienating contrast in Branca's concept: two ramps run between the museum rooms and the two inner courtyards — for wheelchairs and for internal museum transport. At the moment they are empty spaces of martial aspect — a brutal contrast to the aestheticism of the rest of the museum. Now for a look at the collection itself, which must of course be fragmentary and is only intended as an appetiser. It consists of about 500 paintings

and 20 sculptures. The storerooms contain a further 4,000 things.

The nineteenth century art museum is mainly German art: romanticism, Biedermeier, realism, especially the work of the Nazarenes.

Ludwig's admiration of Italy is reflected in the museum. Overbeck's *Germany* is one of the works which the *Neue Pinakothek* is particularly proud of.

Around 1900, museum director von Tschudi extended the map by buying major works of non-German art. Further important additions to the collection were also made at the end of the Second World War. The works discovered cover a period of about 200 years, the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th.

Among the outstanding works show are portraits of ladies by works by Gainsborough and German romanticism as represented by Caspar David Friedrich, Dahl and others.

There is an impressive display of the 19th century — Kaulbach and others — and a series of oil sketches and frescoes of the first *Neue Pinakothek* which Kaulbach glorified and described the life of Munich artists.

The work of German landscape painters is represented (Rottmann, plus Böcklin, Feuerbach, Stock and von Marées as well as French: Géricault, Delacroix, Courbet, Daubigny, Manet, Monet, van Gogh).

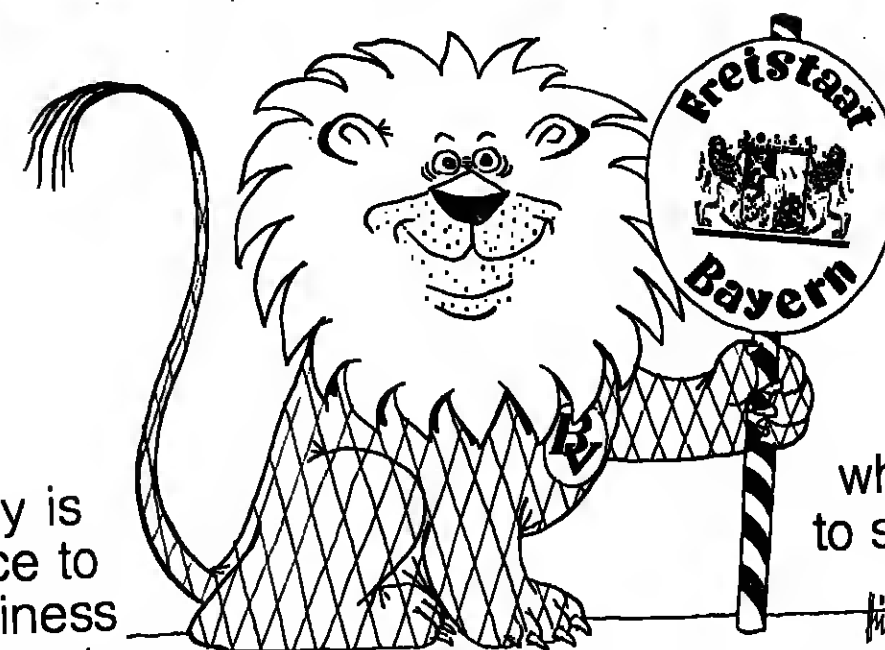
Thirty three paintings from the Schäfer collection are housed in a room to themselves and complement the collection. It is a collection of 19th century harmony in which the 19th century is presented as calm and contentedly beautiful, with the political, social and economic upheavals of the time at a distance and almost imperceptible distance.

These paintings are, however, contrasted with a few works which bear the less calm and elegant of their time.

A problematic design, a noble and a magnificent collection which will be the wishes of its founder, Ludwig I, works of the statesman will soon be faded from view, but those of the artists live on.

Visitors who want information about the exhibits are strongly advised to consult the museum catalogues, as the titles themselves bear only the year of the artist's name and the title.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 April 1981)

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HEALTH

Body's immunising mechanism lethal when it makes a mistake

Millions of bacteria and viruses penetrate our bodies every day. But practically all are intercepted and eliminated by the body's immunising system before they can do any damage.

This immunising system is a vital defence. But it can become lethal when it turns in error against body structures.

One example of this is myasthenia gravis, the symptom of which are extreme muscle exhaustion. It can lead to the complete breakdown of the respiratory muscles and death by suffocation.

Scientists at the Max Planck Institute of Immune Biology in Freiburg have now put together a complete picture of how this illness comes about.

The most important instruments in our immune system are lymphocytes, or white blood corpuscles. There are almost a billion of these all over our bodies. Their task is to recognise extraneous material such as bacteria and viruses and to combat it together with other cells in the immunising system. Lymphocytes are highly specialised, each one combating only one particular antigen or enemy. To give complete protection, the immunising system must have the appropriate lymphocyte for every conceivable antigen. It is estimated that there are about a million lymphocytes each of which combats its particular biological "enemy".

Professor Helmut Wekerle of the Freiburg Institute explained that despite its wide range the immunising system should only react against extraneous material, not against body structures.

Today we know that every immune reaction also involves repressor cells, which counter the effects of the purely aggressive lymphocytes.

They ensure that the immunising reaction does not go too far. Every immunising reaction is a finely-balanced



Interaction between activating and repressive forces.

Myasthenia gravis became more widely known some years ago when it killed Greek shipowner Aristotlia Onassis.

Wekerle explained that the immediate cause of muscle weakness was a breakdown in signal transmission at the contact points between nerves and muscles. Here, nerve commands are transmitted to the muscles by a substance called acetylcholine.

Special reception structures have been formed to deal with these chemical messages — so-called acetylcholine receptors — and precisely these structures are attacked and destroyed. This means that the flow of signals between nerves and muscles is prevented and finally completely blocked.

It was easy enough to establish the connection between muscle weakness and the lymphocyte attack on the acetylcholine receptors, but this did not explain another symptom, the growth or proliferation of the thymus gland.

Here, an accident helped the Freiburg scientists. They had been using thymus cell cultures from mice for a completely different purpose.

And after some time they were surprised to find that ordinary muscle cells were growing on these cultures.

Wekerle explained that the thymus obviously contains predecessor or basic cells at a corresponding signal, "though it is not clear what these cells are doing in the thymus."

The formation of these cells in the thymus can be regarded as the first step in the disease. It results in the previously inexplicable proliferation or abnormal growth of the thymus tissue. But a se-

cond step is decisive. Many lymphocytes wrongly react to acetylcholine receptors as if they were antigens.

This may be because while the receptors are not hostile they are in a strange place. Perhaps it is the too early contact with them that triggers off the hostile lymphocytic response.

The third step is the final outbreak of the disease. The self-destructive lymphocytes return to the rest of the body, where they come into contact with acetylcholine receptors of real muscles. There is an auto-immune reaction and the supposed antigens are attacked and destroyed.

It was still not understood how the lymphocytes work: they attack the acetylcholine receptors direct or merely control the process.

One of Wekerle's colleagues, Dr Reinhard Hohfeld, solved this problem in experiments on rats. He cultivated lymphocytes, and injected them into rats, causing myasthenia gravis. However, if the rats' system had previously been destroyed, nothing happened. This means that lymphocytes are not active themselves but merely have a controlling function. The scientists hope in the course of further experiments to find out more about the reticular interaction of destroyer cells, controlling cells and repressive cells.

Wekerle explained that treatment of auto-immune diseases would only be possible when this interaction was completely understood. The present method of treatment is to weaken the entire system, either by drugs or by radiation.

This steamroller treatment not only weakens the body's defence against real antigens. It can even make an existing auto-immune disease worse if it affects repressor cells which are not functioning strongly enough.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 28 March 1981)

Careless mouth care today, a big bill tomorrow



West Germans have an "almost unbelievable" attitude towards dental hygiene, according to Professor Reinhold Bergler, of Bonn University. He says that only a very small proportion of adults clean their teeth three times a day.

Bergler told an information forum in Düsseldorf that costs of dental treatment and dentures amounted to between DM8bn and DM10bn a year.

As Germans say less about their dental hygiene than for example about their sex lives precise figures are difficult to collect. However, comparative studies have shown that only about three to six per cent of Germans clean their teeth three times a day. Many people walk around all day as "dental pests."

There are many causes for this neglect. There are gaps in education. Bergler said that some parents put more stress on closing the toothpaste tube correctly than teaching their children how to brush their teeth properly.

The keen response to the North Rhine-Westphalian dentists' information campaign in kindergartens and schools underlined the ground that had to be made up here.

Bergler criticised the fact that communication between dentists and patients was poor, but this view has yet to be substantiated empirically.

However it is clear that the system used for example in Switzerland, where one dental assistant is solely responsible for oral hygiene, has proved highly successful. Bergler suggested that general practitioners should also put more emphasis on preventive dental care.

He said that new learning strategies would have to be developed and that

health education at school should be a timetabled subject. Manufacturers could also make an important contribution by making proper tooth care more fun rather than spending millions on advertising.

One leading cosmetics firm has developed a toothpaste doser which operates on the pressure and vacuum principle and enables even children to spread toothpaste simply and cleanly.

Clinical tests by independent doctors have shown that this toothpaste successfully combats plaque and tartar.

Dr Erhard Keller, dentist and former Olympic ice-skating gold medalist, explained that one milligramme of dental plaque contains millions and millions of bacteria. When these bacteria have been in the mouth long enough, they attack tooth enamel and caries begins. Then repair treatment is necessary, as enamel is not capable of regeneration.

Keller said that regular dental hygiene from childhood on could prevent caries and periodontitis. Dentists should employ specially trained assistants to explain to patients the importance of regular tooth care and dental checks.

Karlheinz Welken.
(Rheinische Post, 21 March 1981)

A nocturnal menace

One in four Germans has difficulty sleeping because of noise, according to a poll. Noise from outside, mostly traffic, was the main culprit.

Had the survey taken into account every year, according to the president of the German Education Association, Herr Ebert.

The conclusion might well have been that one of the main causes of insomnia is poor sleep comes from either the sleeper himself or herself, or the

An article by throat, nose and ear specialist Maximilian Bajog in *Praxis* says that doctors should factor into account before prescribing sleeping tablets for insomnia.

It is not only the different attempts to get into the best position for sleep which can annoy the person, but also the noise which disturbs him. This can become a problem for instance a snore which wakes himself up — because of noises he makes.

Some people have to get up to the toilet at night, others talk in their sleep. As our perceptory organs — just the ear — react automatically, we are asleep, bedroom noises, from ourselves or other, disturb sleep.

We are all familiar with how a dripping water tap can be a nuisance. The noise of a tap or of other natural noises is lower than caused by someone lying in bed. Human noise range from 30 to 50 decibels. These are not constant noises, which demonstrate a harmful effect on health. On the other hand, there is no such thing as complete adjustment to noise, even in sleep. Bajog believes it is possible that the sleeping habits of the person can be a permanent problem, especially in a double bed. He says that even noises which do not cross the waking threshold can cause a severely disturbed sleep. When persons do not go to bed at the same time — as is the case with policemen, waitresses, catering workers and doctors — or even when there is only a slight difference in the time they go to bed, disturbances including even waking up partner are "programmed."

The understandable wish not to disturb the partner can often lead to excessive efforts of the will and force the person into uncomfortable positions where no one can sustain for long. Here, too, the wish to sleep peacefully can lead to a confirmation of the familiar psychotherapeutic law whereby effort will often have the opposite of the desired effect.

This means that those who try to force themselves to rest only become more restless. Those who have to force themselves to sleep do not sleep — at least do not sleep well.

Bajog said that all these problems could be avoided if partners abandoned the practice of sleeping in a double bed and returned to the four poster bed of previous centuries. Ideally, the bed would be completely surrounded. Bajog said that those who depend on a common bedroom even on a double bed were mistaken. He said that people needed a certain degree of freedom and of privacy, even in a marriage.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1981)

EDUCATION

Obsession with marks blamed for suicides and drug-taking

The West German education system must take some of the blame for the 500 and 700 suicides by children every year, according to the president of the German Education Association, Herr Ebert.

He says that the system, which is in a "psychological and structural crisis", must take some responsibility for the more than 600 deaths from drugs and between 10,000 and 18,000 suicide attempts a year.

Herr Ebert is strongly critical of the way schools ignore pupils' individuality, and he objects to the obsession with marks.

Indeed he would like to see grades done away with altogether, as is already the case in the Scandinavian countries.

The Education Ministers' Conference has just published a report on school leavers from 1975 to 1979 which tells an even grimmer story.

At first sight, the report seems to be a record of real achievement: more and more pupils are passing the leaving certificate or the Abitur.

Herr Christians, president of the German Association of Grammar School Teachers, has argued that this is because overall standards have dropped.

However, these statistics can also be read in another way. The large numbers of successful pupils tend to blind us to the number who do not get any kind of



school certificate, despite repeating classes once or even twice.

In 1979, there were 411,500 youngsters who passed the school leaving certificate, as against 78,300 who failed, who so to speak "dropped out of the system" and who are predestined for despair, apathy and, at best, unskilled work. This is a shockingly high number of failures, though it may be slightly exaggerated because an increasing number of these drop-outs eventually retrain or take courses enabling them to gain their leaving certificate later.

It is also some consolation, though not a particularly powerful one, that the number of failures dropped in the period covered in the report from 86,000 (11 per cent) in 1975 to 78,300 (8 per cent) in 1979.

One should also take into account that among these failures there is an increasingly high proportion of foreign pupils. In fact, German pupils probably perform better overall than those figures indicate.

Nonetheless, the average number of failures for each of these five years was 80,000, which adds up to a huge army of youngsters without prospects. Experience shows that very few have the an-

ergy and the intellectual abilities to take courses and pass their school certificate later. It is not only secondary modern school pupils who leave school without qualifications. The 78,300 "failures" in 1979 included just under 60,000 secondary modern school pupils, as against 370,000 who passed the school leaving certificate.

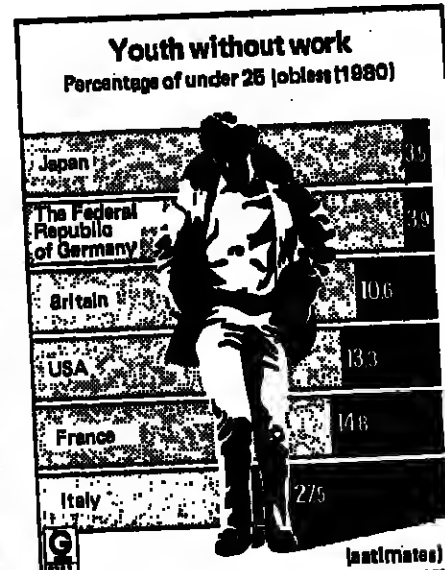
About 4,300 pupils left technical schools without qualifications, 3,400 left grammar schools and 2,400 left comprehensive schools empty handed. The number of pupils leaving special schools without a qualification was 8,300.

But these statistics do not give the complete picture. In 1979, 6,500 pupils transferred from technical to secondary modern schools, where they took their leaving certificates.

Also, 36,400 grammar school pupils left with the equivalent of O levels or else left grammar schools in their penultimate year with the entrance qualification for technical colleges.

Many of both these categories of pupils had chequered school careers behind them, with classes repeated, tension at home and interruptions.

As for the many pupils who do not make the grade of grammar and technical schools and pass the school leaving certificate after transferring to secondary modern schools — are they going to grow up into confident and successful citizens?



The hidden tragedies behind many of these statistics should force politicians and educational planners alike to think about the large numbers of children who choose a school form which is simply too difficult for them. The abolition of marks does not solve the problem, merely disguises it for a while.

At the latest, employers or further education institutes will find out whether the pupil has "got what it takes."

In the present system, parents are allowed to choose the school form which they think most suitable for their pupils.

Parents are often ambitious and force their children into school forms which simply overtax them. And of course "parents can be wrong too", as Count Waldburg-Zell illuminatingly observed to a Bundestag committee last year.

Brigitte Mohr
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 March 1981)



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In 1801, Goethe wrote in his diary: "The jarring sound of the horn woke me out of the deepest of sleep. It was as if it had encroached right into my bed-sheets."

But as a cabinet minister he had no problems silencing the nightwatchman. A word with the police was enough.

Today's night work is less noisy, in fact, it is shrouded in so much silence that we do not even know the exact number of those who swap their beds for a place of work night after night.

Night work in Holland is surveyed every three years. In West Germany the figures are treated with considerable discretion.

Researchers have long deplored the fact that our statistical yearbook provides no information on shift and night work.

The last available data relate to 1975 and were not published until last year. According to this information, which was released by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden, there are some 22 million working people in this country of whom 3.5 million, one-sixth, work pure night shifts or alternating shifts with some night work.

And then there are the self-employed with night-intensive occupations.

Assuming a total working population now of 26 million, 5.7 million (close to one-fourth) frequently work at a time when the rest of the population slips between the sheets.

This figure does not include occasional night workers like researchers, who traditionally like to work in the quiet hours of the night.

This work by artificial light was by no means common in a day and age when candles provided little light for much money. It was not until the advent of electric lighting that the night was turned into day.

Though night work is not reserved for any particular age group, most night

Hannoversche Allgemeine

workers are men aged between 25 and 40.

And most of them have small children whose daily rhythm is irreconcilable with the hours of a night worker.

A survey shows that most of these workers lament the fact that they have so little time to devote to their children.

Notwithstanding the different shift arrangements in such occupations as engine driver, printer, fireman, computer operator, blast furnace worker, nurse, policeman, etc., all such night work means social and health problems.

But the time when shift workers bore their cross in silence seems to be coming to an end.

Humanising work does not mean providing statistical declarations of intent and medical research. But such research results are painfully slow in having any practical effect.

Personnel officers, for instance, deny that night work is harmful, although this has been proved by industrial medicine specialists.

Discussions with night workers show that many of the problems, taken individually, can be solved.

Recently retired engine driver Willy K. still has a hard time getting used to a regular day.

He spent decades living on sandwiches made by his wife because cafeterias are closed at night.

It was little consolation to him that this is a common problem for night workers, notwithstanding the fact that doctors have for years urged that hot

LABOUR

The long, lonely vigil of the shift worker

meals be provided, which could easily be done through automatic dispensers.

The three and five hour breaks that engine drivers spend in hostels en route don't make for a decent sleep, and Willy K. never managed to train himself to make do with such catnaps.

Still, he was fortunate to have had considerate neighbours who tried to be as quiet as possible when they saw that his bedroom curtains were drawn.

While the industrial night worker can fight sleepiness as part of a group, the engine driver has to cope with it on his own. Only at speeds of more than 140 kph does he get a co-driver.

Willy K. is missing on most family photographs of christenings, birthdays, etc. and parent-teacher association meetings were usually attended by his wife only.

He says wryly: "You wouldn't imagine how many theatre tickets I didn't have to buy. As I see it, it's nonsense to say that you eventually get used to turning day into night."

This is no news to doctors. They have long known that night workers must work when human energy is at its lowest, i.e. between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m.

And when they go to bed in the morning the body does not crave sleep and the natural time indicators such as bright light and life all around carry the message of energy and activity.

Shifts with much night work in short succession make the sleep deficit cumulative and so lead to many physical disorders.

The density of rail traffic during the day has relegated freight transport and shunting to the night.

So far, financial incentives have sweetened the pill.

Now, however, the younger generation has less inclination to use what would otherwise be free time to earn "filthy lucre".

This applies not only to the Bundesbahn, where on most nights there are many absentees.

Just to keep business going, more and more overtime hours need to be worked to make up for the lack of shift work.

The fire brigade works around the clock. Divisional fire officer Herr M. keeps going through long hours of unbroken on-call duty by drinking coffee. And he enjoys every cup.

Many night workers manage to last through the dead hours only through a high intake of coffee, nicotine and other stimulants.

Alcohol and sleeping pills are often taken after work to get to sleep.

When they are on call firemen are allowed to sleep, but usually the noise is too great. Even in his own bed at home, Herr M. immediately sits up in bed when his subconscious registers light or noises. And his friends are almost all firemen themselves, who understand that he is not always available socially.

The wives of night workers also have problems. They often have to work from morning to night to attend to the needs of their children and their husbands. Often they have to cook or heat up meals several times a day. Then they have to chauffeur husband and children around and teach their children to understand that their father's sleep is sacred. Such women have to be physically

and mentally robust, sensitive and above-average organisers.

It is no accident that firms prefer night and shift workers to be married. A nightworker depends to a high degree on the support of his family. And many marriages break down under the pressure.

Many unmarried night workers find it difficult enough to meet a prospective wife. And even those who work outside night hours in the strict sense (from, say 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) have little chance of spending their leisure time socially with others — if for example they work in the catering trade from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight.

And night workers would also like some social life between working and falling into bed. It is typical of the reduced social life of night and late shift workers that their contacts are almost exclusively with colleagues.

Cultural life and training courses generally take place in the evening and so workers in companies with shift systems often suffer more from isolation and the retreat into family life than "genuine" night workers.

Shift workers often do not get home until well after midnight. They have to drive home dog-tired and accident prone, because local public transport services cater only for the day-worker.

If the place of work is hot and noisy or if the work is monotonous or involves dangerous chemicals — as is often the case in companies where staff work round the clock — then the additional health risk posed by chronic lack of sleep is totally unacceptable.

Furthermore, the maximum exposure level to dangerous substances is generally worked out for day workers alone. At night, the body functions more slowly, and the ability to reduce these poisonous substances is probably reduced.

The stresses and dangers to which policemen are exposed generally manifest themselves psychologically. Half of them work shifts involving night work.

Staff shortages in cities mean that every policeman frequently has to do night and weekend work.

North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of the Interior, for example, paid DM1.5m to install double glazing in police flats. Traffic noise is the second main danger to sleep during the day after children shouting. Relaxed and friendly policemen something devoutly to be wished.

As well as the usual complaints of night and shift-workers, policemen are particularly prone to back and spine problems. This is a problem which also affects taxi drivers and lorry drivers.

Only the very fit are accepted in the police force, but the strains caused to a large extent by irregular working hours take a heavy toll on the health.

Industry often points proudly to the low sickness levels among shift and night workers — but this pride is not justified. The selection criteria are tough, and only very fit workers are accepted for shift work. Those who cannot stand the pace are transferred to less demanding work, often with a wage reduction.

The dilemma here seems insoluble — if ex-shift workers were paid the higher shift work rates this would annoy day-shift colleagues, who would effectively be doing the same work for less pay.

Night workers in large companies generally get better and more thorough medical attention than their colleagues in smaller companies.

However, trust in company doctors is not overwhelming and many workers feel that they collaborate with management.

According to the National Association of Health Insurance Schemes no reliable statistics kept on shift and night workers. Scientists have however discovered that there is a high incidence of sicknesses leading to early retirement among such workers. However, no connection has been established in the US, night shifts are known as "grave shifts."

Better pay for night work is a thorny problem. On the one hand, work is tougher and this must be recognised financially.

In the past it was believed wrongly that higher night work rates would tempt workers objecting to the intensity of too much night work. On the other hand, higher pay for night work tempts many workers to play fast and loose with their own health, especially when night work is combined with a day job.

Dr W., a hospital doctor, frequently has to do night work or to be on call. He also puts in a lot of overtime, but has to be present punctually every morning for operations. When he is at home and on call, he has to stay within range of the telephone, which could be at any time, calling him back to the hospital.

His wife calls him a "breakfast table" as his family only sees him at the breakfast table.

About 56,000 doctors, housemen and medical assistants regularly do night work in West German hospitals. As in the rest of the country, the Marburger Bund (A German Medical Association) last year showed that despite all the inadequacies of the present system most doctors refuse to do regular shift work as this disturbs their contact with patients.

Of course there are areas, such as hospitals and parts of the public service, where night shifts cannot be abolished. What is needed here is organisational changes and more personnel.

The battle of trying to dissuade bosses from introducing night shifts by promising high extra payments does not seem to have been very successful. The unions are likely to make specific demands about the work in future.

The unions and the employers are also to negotiate. Shift work cannot be dismissed as a marginal problem in companies.

As computer workplaces are expanded, companies prefer to have night workers doing night work than to buy another computer. Here, night work is justified purely in terms of economic necessity, not in terms of social or production-related need.

However, this should not be overstressed. The possibilities of saving space and energy can gradually eliminate problems. Night workers regret that the storage area thanks to rapid expansion of the previous day's figures is considerable and in the final analysis they benefit the whole company.

In a difficult employment situation, night work is of course better than unemployment. Those who use clever computer programmes to eliminate time jobs out of existence. So often the problem of night work is played down for fear of further unemployment.

Every discussion of the problems of night and shift work shows that workers suffer from their work and

Continued on page 15

SPORT

Boxing tournament falls below expectations

The Inter-Cup boxing tournament from now on is to be held every year instead of annually.

It is one of the upshots of this tournament in Münster which was marred by financial failure.

Accordingly, the German Amateur Boxing Association (DABV) cannot afford to hold the same line.

Officials billed the tournament as the international German championships and the winners bore the stamp: "International German Championships".

A list of entrants looked promising, with boxers from 14 countries.

Only Bulgaria, Nigeria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Uganda and the United States sent official delegations.

The Americans sent their air force, the Nigerians their army boxers.

Foreign entrants from Egypt, Yugoslavia, the Cameroons, Uganda, Hungary and Turkey box for German clubs.

They were entered by their regional associations.

In addition, many of the top German boxers were unable to appear. Kopczok and Stefan Gertel is recovering from

Continued from page 14

sympathy and help from society. The intense use of machinery and the wearing down of workers.

It applies to both socialist and capitalist societies, though East Germany has the scarcely tenable distinction between night and shift work as a "socialist progress" and "capitalist work."

Following the tournament, Manfred

a foot operation, and doctors vetoed appearances by European champions Müller and Hussing.

However, it was not all pessimism. Karl-Heinz Wehr, of East Germany, who is vice-president of the European Amateur Boxing Association, was very polite about the tournament.

He said that the finals "made up for a lot of things." They were comparable in quality with the Chemiepokal tournament in Halle, a top-class East German event, he said.

The tournament was dominated by the Bulgarians (six gold medals) and West Germans, (five).

The remaining medal won by "the rest of the world" went to an 18-year-old Italian in the super heavyweight division.

Chianese Biaggio, from Naples, knocked out experienced Bulgarian Petar Stoimenov, and was visibly overwhelmed at the victory and the enthusiastic applause that it brought.

The five West German gold medalists were Suckrow (Berlin), Weller (Leverkusen), Jassmann (Korbach), Künstler (Worms) and Heistermann (Berlin).

Harald Künstler and Karl Heinz Heistermann were delighted with their victories. The latter now has a chance of being nominated for the European championships in Tampere in May.

According to national trainer Wemhöner, the aim of the whole Münster exercise was "to find an objective basis for finding where we stand".

Following the tournament, Manfred

Soccer clubs battle to balance the books

The West German Bundesliga is up to its ears in debt. And most club chairmen dream not so much of winning the championship as of balancing their books, though a league title would help.

The total debt of the German first division is DM34 million.

In England, the corresponding figure is DM80 million.

But the European debt champions are undoubtedly the Italians, who owe DM100 million.

How did all this come about?

Very few clubs have healthy balance sheets. Indeed profit and loss calculation will be even more difficult for many clubs soon, because from next season onwards the North and South sections of the second division are to be merged into one supra-regional second division.

Many managers are now turning to advertising rather than footballing success as the source of income. Bayern Munich has founded a separate company for souvenir sales.

Werder Bremen, relegated from the first division recently, is trying to re-educate the fans with the slogan: Come to football after your coffee and cake.

Some of the talk about the crisis in football finances is exaggerated. The mountain of debt looks less awesome when one considers, for instance, that Bayern Munich and Hamburg SV alone

have total assets of DM20 million. Some experts even add players' value here and reckon that the combined assets of these clubs amount to DM70 million.

Including players in the balance sheets is a dubious method, however.

There is no shadow of a doubt that the Bundesliga is living beyond its means. The game is going through a crisis. Is this because entrance prices are too high and the standard of comfort in the stands too low? Has the ordinary fan simply had too much football? Is competition from television bad for the game?

An important point here is that the ordinary football fan no longer identifies with his club and its players. In the old days, the HSV players were all Hamburg men. Today Hamburg's best known stars are Franz Beckenbauer from Munich and Felix Magath from Aachen.

And there is no sign of anyone to match Uwe Seelen, who once worked as hard on the park as his father had done in the Hamburg docks.

The insane transfer system has also taken its toll: the selling and buying of players at astronomical prices.

In Argentina recently, Diego Maradona switched clubs for just under DM20 million.

And Juventus Turin bought Paolo Rossi for DM6.5 million. Both players will have received huge sums in their hands.



Rene Weller (left) lands a left hook on the chin of Georg Vlachos in an all-German lightweight final at the Inter-Cup tournament in Münster. Weller won. (Photo: dpa)

Jassmann must be right at the top of the list. His unanimous points win over Ajunbo Anka, of the Cameroons, was impressive.

At the bottom must come Kurt Seiler, whose private problems seem to be affecting his boxing.

Looking ahead, of those Germans who were unable to fight in Münster, Müller and Hussing have their days in international rings numbered.

Müller says he is going to retire after the European championships because he has lost his appetite for the game.

Trainer Wemhöner has not even tried to make him change his mind: "He was too good to retire defeated."

However, Wemhöner has had serious words with Hussing and has pulled him out of the squad for Tampere because of bed form.

Hussing described his omission as "a premature April fool's day joke."

From now on the Inter-Cup will be held every two years instead of annually.

It will be difficult to find a good date for this competition. The price of trying to establish the Inter-Cup as a major international competition this year was high.

Wemhöner tried to look on the bright side, saying that the competition showed what could be improved. He pointedly observed that "it would be terrible if only one person learnt anything from it." An international German Championship as a learning process.

Well, at least it was something.

Hans-Joachim Løyenber

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 March 1981)

Poor countries, rich players? West German professional footballers do not live too badly either. However, the drop in turnover income has led to economy measures.

There is an unmistakable trend for clubs to keep down wage levels and to tie players' bonuses to attendances.

It would be wrong to blame players' selfishness entirely for this development. Club management and organisation is often even more to blame.

Honorary officials often behave as if clubs were just items in a huge game of monopoly. It is not until the club bank says "stop" that some boards of directors start doing their sums.

This was the case with Eintracht München. When debts rose to DM44 million, chairman Erich Riedl sounded the alarm. Is his hobby about to ruin his reputation? After all, he is a Bundestag MP and even the CSU budget expert.

Even the football scene has its drop-outs. Karl-Heinz Thielen, former German international and graduate economist, gave up his post as club manager with FC Cologne and turned down a job offer from Schalke 04.

He believes the Bundesliga could die unless there is a radical change in the system.

Perhaps running Bundesliga clubs will become a hobby for millionaires. Prince Rainier of Monaco spends DM2 million a year to keep Monaco in the French first division.

But this is hardly the solution, even though some Bundesliga chairmen may feel they come into the category of big-money earning small-state monarchs.

Manfred Lehnen

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 March 1981)